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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

ALIYEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN WARTIME HERO IN BAKU

LD251039 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM Report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] On 10 April G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Doctor of Economic Sciences Sandor Rado, president of the Hungarian Geographic and Cartographic Society and holder of Hungary's Kossuth state prize.

Sandor Rado, an eminent scientist, is known in the Soviet Union as the brave intelligence officer Dora, who fought actively against fascism deep in the enemy's rear during World War II and helped the Soviet Union in the war against Hitlerite Germany.

Comrade Aliyev cordially greeted the guest, who has made a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, and congratulated him on the festival of the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism. Azerbaijan's working people, like all Soviet people, he said, are gladdened by the splendid successes which the Hungarian people have achieved in building socialism and by their contribution to the cause of strengthening peace on earth. The Hungarian working people's great creative activity, G.S. Aliyev emphasized, was summed up by the recent 12th MSZMP Congress, which demonstrated the unity of the party ranks and the party's loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Preparing solemnly to celebrate the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan CP, Comrade Aliyev continued, the republic's working people are filled with determination to augment their achievements and to worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new accomplishments.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

TOTALITARIAN FEATURES OF U.S. POLICY

LD221333 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 9

[Article by Vitaliy Kobyshev under the rubric "Observer's Opinion":
"America's Totalitarian Vocation"]

[Text] By arranging for the former shah of Iran to take up residence in Egypt, official Washington resolved, for a while at least, a painfully acute problem over yet another best friend. With the criminal Somoza, who tormented Nicaragua for many years, it has all been much simpler: first they found a home for him with them, in Miami, then they passed him on to the dictator Stroessner in fascist Paraguay.

A feature of American policy that shocks the rest of the world is the fact that almost all the most despotic and antipopular regimes in the world were engendered by the United States and exist solely as a result of its military and economic aid or are under its direct patronage. Why so? Consider Paraguay, Chile and El Salvador in Latin America or South Korea in Asia. The dictatorships operating in these countries perform two main functions for Washington: They are obstacles to the long overdue socio-economic changes knocking at the door in each of these states, they serve U.S. imperialist interests and are a base for their geopolitical aspirations. When U.S. President J. Carter said during a recent speech (to labor union delegates) that "The United States is a beacon of freedom and human rights..." His invocation merely served to emphasize the amoral and cynical nature of the policy of totalitarianism.

This policy has turned out to be a tragedy not only for the peoples of Chile and El Salvador but also for the Americans themselves. Engels' lapidary words: "A people which oppresses other peoples cannot be free" are fully applicable to the Americans. The world can see how unfree the peoples of this country are, despite all the United States' wealth. Unfree primarily because they have no real conception of the world about them, including events taking place right on the United States' doorstep, and because they have been skillfully and wickedly deceived. Therefore, the U.S. ruling class can do basically anything it likes with the Americans, using monstrously intensive propaganda to mold them in such a

way as it deems not advantageous at the time. Currently, for example, U.S. citizens are victims of such high-intensity mass psychosis, military hysteria and blind chauvinism that they would seem no longer to be their own masters.

This, too, is totalitarianism. This is also what underlies not only the brazen actions but also the sometimes strangely inept actions of the present Washington administration: anything can happen, people programmed to exacerbate tension and confront the Soviet Union will go to any lengths. The most striking example of this is the White House's obsession (if only it would approach the ratification of SALT II in that way!) with preventing the Olympic Games from being held in Moscow. As is known, the U.S. President is personally involved with this altogether dubious business on a daily basis. One of his assistants, the head of a special committee to wreck the olympics, is obliged, at any hour of the day or night, so to speak, to inform the president of the position regarding the process of twisting the arms of U.S. allies and rebellious American sports organizations. It is contended that nothing interests J. Carter more than this information. It is also public knowledge that the leading American sportsmen invited to the White House for indoctrination, some of whom wanted to go to Moscow, were rudely snubbed: It's nothing to do with you, you are not going and that is that!

But what about the rights of people, American sportsmen presumably being people; what about their freedom of movement? There is no answer to this question, in fact it does not arise often in a country where the world is viewed in a distorting mirror, in which perspective is altered and proportions are upset and in which total fear, as it were a throwback to the America of the end of the forties and beginning of the fifties, is becoming more and more visible with each passing week. Fear of being suspected of lack of "patriotism," of "softness" toward the Russians and of having a tendency toward holding independent opinions. Far be it from us to draw a direct parallel with those unfortunate times, although America--and its allies are observing this with growing concern--really is on the dangerous path of adopting a tougher line not only in foreign policy but also in the internal situation, domestically. As U.S. experience shows, the feature of totalitarianism is that it occurs simultaneously in these two forms which, although different, are linked by internal logic.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. 'ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN' ATTACKED

LD290640 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr TASS--With the use of a noisy anti-Cuban campaign unleashed in the United States, the White House is trying to justify its policy of provocations against the freedom island," PRAVDA writes today. The newspaper points out that heightening the atmosphere of tensions in the Caribbean, official Washington now and then feeds so-called "reliable information" to the U.S. press with the aim of slandering Cuba.

"The 'secret Cuban plan' for Central America is clearly an allegation of the CIA," PRAVDA notes. "It is alleged that under this plan Havana intends to establish 'communist regimes' in Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala within 2 or 3 years. The United States is trying to explain the successes of the Nicaraguan revolution by nothing else but mythical 'Cuban plot.'"

"The anti-Cuban campaign that is being organized and stepped up by Washington official bodies," the newspaper stresses, "causes indignation and protests of people of good will all over the world. Socialist Cuba is not alone. It has on its side friends and allies, above all the USSR, and other countries of the socialist community. They declare: 'Hands off Cuba.'"

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

GEORGIAN PAPER VIEWS IMMIGRANTS' DISSATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN ISRAEL

LD291309 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by L. Korneyev, candidate of historical sciences, under the rubric "Zionism is Racism": "Arrived in Hell"]

[Excerpts] In January 1980 the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV published a short report: "Jerusalem, 14 January--A group of young people from the Gush Emunim religious organization beat up two immigrants from Georgia. At the police station it emerged that the victims suffered because of a mistake: The religious radicals took them for Arabs."

In other words, if the people beaten up had really been Arabs, the newspaper would never have mentioned it: in Israel, Arabs are not regarded as people and all kinds of arbitrary acts are tolerated with respect to them. But even the so-called "Georgian Jews" do not rank much higher than Arabs according to the Zionist "norms."

America's pro-Zionist WASHINGTON POST newspaper wrote that "certain immigrants in Israel meet with discrimination solely because they are from the Soviet Union. The Georgian Jews are in a particularly serious position. They find it hard to master the ancient Jewish language, Hebrew, and so they are cruelly exploited and deceived in every way. The lot of the Georgian Jew is dirty and heavy work, culturally backward and socially vegetating. In talking with our correspondents they all, with one voice, cursed the day and hour when they decided to hand in their Soviet passport. Nodari Kiknadze, from Adzharia, said: "I was a school teacher; I have become a dockworker. My health has been ruined. I would crawl to my beautiful Adzharia on my hands and knees: curses on the Zionists!"

In this connection the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID makes a quite justified observation in a commentary under the heading "Georgian Jews set off for hell." The newspaper writes: "They thought they were going to the 'Holy Land.' But they arrived in hell."

Regarding citizens of Jewish origin in the USSR as the "world's third Jewish community" (after the United States and Israel), the Zionist Israeli

leadership planned to "extract" a million Jews from our country. The main method employed was the stepping up of unbridled anti-Soviet and nationalist propaganda, which was supported on a class basis by all other, non-Jewish cliques in the world financial oligarchy and the whole of international reaction. The entire imperialist apparatus of anticommunist, anti-Soviet propaganda and psychological warfare was set in motion with a view to fanning the myth of "antisemitism" in the Soviet Union and the "violation of human rights." The stepping up of the pro-Zionist and pro-Israeli "stratum" in the general stream of anticommunist and anti-Soviet subversive activity by imperialism was inextricably linked with the intensification of the ideological struggle between the socialist and imperialist systems in the modern era.

Recently the pro-Zionist emphasis has become stronger in the anti-Soviet twaddle of the Beijing leaders too, as they cherish hegemonist ambitions on a level with the Jewish bourgeois nationalists. But the Zionist and imperialist sabotage under the pirate's flag of the "rebirth of Soviet Jewry" failed. It is known that a large number of Jews who have left the USSR would like to return to the Soviet Union. And many are striving to fulfill this desire with greater energy than they once employed in seeking to leave the USSR. It is significant that the main reason for this "about-face" among the majority of Jews, according to their press statements, was disappointment of a material order, the collapse of the hope of growing rich in the "world of equal opportunities," and also the psychological incompatibility of Soviet people--even former ones--with the capitalist system. In other words, it was not some kind of "discrimination" which made them leave the USSR, as bourgeois propaganda tried to make out, but, as a rule, the banal desire to grow rich and become capitalists.

The attempts of Zionist and Israeli agents to kindle nationalist, anti-Soviet, bourgeois sentiments in the USSR are resolutely rebuffed by the majority of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality--honest working people and sincere patriots of their great motherland, where any forms of racial discrimination, including antisemitism, are outlawed.

In the world in general and particularly in the USSR, Zionism has not succeeded in influencing really significant masses of the Jewish population. However, the attempts by Zionist agents to single out a proportion of Soviet citizens of Jewish origin and turn them into a "fifth column" in their own country, to which they owe their life and well-being, and urge them into open anti-Soviet statements and demonstrations, have not stopped. World reaction's secret war against the forces of peace, progress and socialism goes on. The struggle against communism and anti-Sovietism are the main tasks of the entire Zionist "movement." That is why high political vigilance against the instrument of our class enemy--international Zionism--is the direct duty of every Soviet person in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and progress.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET OLYMPIC PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

[JDN]00] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 3

[Interview with I. T. Novikov, by TASS correspondent: "For Developing and Strengthening the Olympic Movement"]

[Text] Lausanne, 24 Apr--After the 3-day sessions held here between members of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Executive Committee and leaders of international sports federations, I. T. Novikov, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee, gave an interview to correspondents of TASS, SOVETSKIY SPORT and APN.

Question: Tell me, please, are you satisfied with the way that the Soviet delegation's report on the final stage of preparations for the Moscow Olympics was received at the IOC Executive Committee session?

Answer: First of all, I would like to note that the Lausanne conference was most successful. The resolution adopted at the joint session of the IOC Executive Committee and international sports federations in support of the 82d IOC session decision and the unanimous and constructive nature of the discussion of problems will promote the further development and strengthening of the Olympic movement.

The delegation from the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee was given the opportunity to brief the top leadership of the Olympic movement in detail on progress in preparing for the 22d Olympic games. In the general opinion the organizing committee's report was received with satisfaction. This indicates that during the period of preparations for the Olympics we have established good, businesslike relations with the IOC and with each international federation.

Question: We would like to know what you reported in your speech.

Answer: The Olympics-80 Organizing Committee is consistently implementing the long-term plans elaborated in 1976 for cooperation with each federation. Practically all sporting and technical questions outlined by the plan have been agreed. The program for the games in Moscow and the list

of implements and equipment being used were also approved in good time, and technical rules were circulated for each branch of sport. Less than 90 days remain before the opening of the Olympic Games. We reported, with a sense of responsibility for work done, on the basic readiness of Moscow as well as Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallin to receive games participants and guests and to hold all the Olympic competitions.

The technical equipping of all sports installations, communications centers and automated control systems is complete or is nearing completion. Trial competitions will soon be held at all the Olympic sports facilities. Work is nearing completion on installing, setting and commissioning electronic scoreboards. For the Olympic sportsmen to train during the period of the games, 82 sports facilities have been prepared in Moscow and the necessary number of football pitches in Kiev, Minsk and Leningrad. Fourteen of these sports installations will be used both for competitions and for training. Questions of providing special motor transport for the competitions have been resolved.

As the IOC Medical Commission noted, the preparations for medical monitoring are being successfully completed. On the medical commission's recommendation, the laboratories for the games are equipped with the latest equipment. Apparatus has already been set up and assimilated at the drug-testing center, which was opened on 22 March.

The organizing committee is now devoting great attention to training cadres for servicing the Olympic competitions. An auxiliary contingent of referring collegiums has been formed from among top category Soviet referees. To organize collaboration with the international federations, the organizing committee has created a competitions directorate for each branch of sport. These formations will be the foremost, reliable assistants to the leadership of international federations in the conduct of the Olympic competitions. The Olympics-80 Organizing Committee and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography have signed an agreement with 18 international sports associations for making technical movies about the Olympic competitions. The organizing committee is continuing preparatory work for holding congresses and sessions of administrative and technical organs of international sports federations in Moscow during the Olympics. The meetings program provides for 18 congresses to be held. To prepare and service them, an operations center has been set up, which will have the necessary personnel at its disposal--more than 100 simultaneous interpreters, duty administrators, typists and duplicating machine operators.

It may be said with confidence that we have created all the necessary conditions for holding the 22d Olympic Games at a high sporting, technical and organizational level and for ensuring fruitful work by the IOC, the international sports federations and the whole Olympic family at the games.

Question: The Washington administration is continuing its hostile campaign against the Moscow Olympics, what was the attitude of the participants in the Lausanne meeting toward these anti-Olympic actions, and what is your own view on them?

Answer: The best answer to this question is the resolution adopted on 22 April by the leaders of 26 international sports federations. It resolutely condemned attempts to boycott the Olympic Games--attempts which are being made for selfish political purposes. As the resolution stresses and as many participants in the sessions noted, the real victims of these intrigues and maneuvers will be sportmen and sport. As soon as Moscow was granted the right to organize the Olympics, the very fact of the games being held in the USSR gave rise to fierce resistance among those opposed to the universal, all-embracing nature of the modern Olympic movement. As is known, the sportmen immediately came out in favor of taking part in the 1980 Olympics and against making use of sport for political purposes. That is why the decision of the 82d IOC session, which unanimously reasserted Moscow's inalienable right to hold the 22d Olympic Games, was not only an act of observance of the principles of the Olympic Charter, but also an act of the highest sportsmanlike wisdom and concern for the development of world sport and an expression of the united will of millions of sportmen and lovers of sport throughout the world.

We are profoundly satisfied that, aware of their responsibility for the future of sport, the international sports federations have unanimously expressed their support for the IOC line elaborated at the 82d session in Lake Placid. The stake with which certain politicians are trying to gamble--the very future of the Olympic movement--is too high.

Question: Are you optimistic about the future of the Olympics?

Answer: Yes, I am optimistic. I firmly believe that the 22d Olympic Games will begin in Moscow on 19 July, I believe that they will be meaningful, gripping, fine games. They will form a new milestone in the development and strengthening of the Olympic movement, in the dissemination of the Olympic ideals and in the development of sport. I spoke of all this in my speech to members of the IOC Executive Committee and the leaders of international sports federations. There is no doubt that the 1980 Olympics will give new impetus to the development and strengthening of the international Olympic movement and the dissemination of the noble ideals of peace and friendship.

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

IBRAGIMOV DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC DECREE IN AZERBAIJAN

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Feb 80 pp 2-4

[Report by A. I. Ibragimov, member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan on 4 February 1980: "Tasks of the Republic's Party, Soviet and Economic Bodies for the Fulfillment of the Decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the Further Improvement in the Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] Comrades! The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan meets at a significant time. An election campaign--preparation for elections to the supreme soviets of the Union and autonomous republics and local soviets of people's deputies--is being conducted throughout the country. It convincingly demonstrates the solid unity of the party and the people, triumph of socialist democracy and fervent approval of and support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and for the practical activity of its Central Committee and of the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, outstanding Marxist-Leninist, loyal continuer of the great Leninist cause.

The Soviet people unanimously nominated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as the first candidate for deputy of the supreme soviets of all the Union republics. They expressed their sincere feelings of love and the highest respect for Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for his tireless and truly titanic labor for the sake of the people's happiness and the flourishing of our homeland and their profound gratitude for his tremendous contribution to the cause of safeguarding and consolidating peace on earth.

In an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm the Soviet people have entered the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, which will become the basis for the next 11th Five-Year Plan and a year of active preparation for the 26th party congress.

The November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was an important landmark in the life of our party and our country. The program speech by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the plenum presented a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state of the country's economy, summed up the vast creative activity of the party and the selfless labor of the Soviet people during 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and determined the key trends in the efforts of the party and the people in the fight for a successful fulfillment of the plans for 1980 and the five-year plan as a whole.

In 1979 the workers of the Soviet Union made new advances in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the further development of public production.

From the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan the Soviet country advanced significantly in the development of the national economy, rise in workers' well-being and strengthening of the defense capacity. Extensive work on the implementation of the economic and social policy of the party worked out by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses was done.

In 4 years the national income, which is the generalizing indicator of economic advance, increased by 16.2 percent and fixed productive capital, which forms the foundation for the national economy, worth 401 billion rubles was put into operation.

The scale of our construction is vast. The volume of state capital investments established for 1976-1979 was overfulfilled, totaling more than 500 billion rubles. About 1,000 large enterprises were built. The material and technical base of agriculture was expanded and renovated and gross agricultural output increased by more than 40 billion rubles.

On the basis of the achievements in economic construction the people's material and cultural standard of living rose. In 4 years the real per capita income rose by 13 percent, retail trade turnover, by 18 percent and the volume of domestic services, by one-third. More than 420 million square meters of housing, many schools, kindergartens, hospitals, polyclinics and so forth were built.

"We have made significant advances," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted. "We are in them a good basis for the solution of the national economic problems of 1980 and for a confident advance along the path of construction of the material and technical base of communism."

The decisions of the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the party, the principles and conclusions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "on the 110th Anniversary of

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's Birthday" set high, new targets and armed the party and all the Soviet people with a clear and efficient program of economic, organizational, mass political and ideological work not only with respect to current, but also long-range, problems.

Having widely developed the socialist competition in honor of the elections to the supreme soviets of the Union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets of people's deputies and of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday, the workers of our great homeland are fully resolved to transform 1960 into a year of Leninist shock work.

Ensuring the further dynamic and proportional development of public production, systematically implementing the policy of the 25th party congress aimed at improving efficiency and quality in all national economic units and planning and management are the main tasks of the current year.

From the first days of Soviet rule Vladimir Il'ich Lenin paid paramount attention to economic development and called upon the working masses to manage the economy carefully and skillfully. The principles of socialist management developed by V. I. Lenin also fully retain their significance in our days. Systematically implementing the policy of construction of the material and technical base of communism in the USSR, following the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, creatively developing and applying it to the conditions of the present stage in communist construction and leaning on the achievements of advanced science and more than half a century of practical experience in the formulation of five-year plans for national economic development, the party attaches great importance to the maximum possible strengthening of the economy and to an improvement in its efficiency and in the management of economic construction.

As a result of the implementation of the scientifically substantiated economic policy, whose principles were developed by the October (1964) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the last 15 years the economic and scientific-technical potential of the Soviet Union has increased vastly. It convincingly demonstrates the advantages of the socialist planned system of the economy and the tremendous creative possibilities and forces of the developed socialist society.

The decisions of the 23d CPSU Congress and the March and September (1965) plenums of the Central Committee of the party marked the beginning of the improvement in economic management as applied to the new possibilities and requirements. The practical implementation of the outlined measures contributed to an improvement in planning and economic incentives, to the further advance of the national economy and to the solution of major social and economic problems. The economic strategy of the party was thoroughly developed in the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

Comrades! With a sense of deep satisfaction one can say that the workers of Azerbaijan make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and to the fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Year after year the republic's economy is developing at stably high rates, industrial and agricultural production is increasing and the share of the Azerbaijan SSR in the all-Union division of labor is rising.

The year 1979, whose results were reported in the press, was especially remarkable. It was a record year in all indicators of industrial and agricultural production. The annual plan for the sale of output was fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 26 December. Above-plan output worth 105.8 million rubles was sold. The volume of production increased by 8.7 percent, while the plan called for 7.8 percent. The qualitative indicators of work improved. The share of sectors determining scientific and technical progress in the total volume of industrial production increased. The plan for output of the highest quality category, whose proportion reached 12.2 percent, as compared to 8.5 percent in 1978, was overfulfilled and 730 articles were awarded the state Badge of Quality. Labor productivity increased by 5.7 percent and almost 70 percent of the increase in output obtained was due to this factor.

With the positive results of work of the industry as a whole there are still shortcomings and unutilized potentials. Suffice it to say that 60 production associations and enterprises, or 8.7 percent, did not fulfill the plan for the sale of output. The following lowered the volumes of production as compared to 1978: the Azneft' Association (95.3 percent), the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry (96.7 percent), the Azglavenergo Main Administration (97.8 percent) and ferrous metallurgy enterprises (99.6 percent). The annual plan for the extraction and refining of petroleum and for the production of sulfuric acid, mineral fertilizers, cement, carpets, carpet articles, knitted outerwear and underwear and so forth was underfulfilled. Individual ministries, production associations and enterprises did not fulfill the set assignments for the output and delivery of products in a given assortment and of the proper quality, labor productivity growth, reduction in production costs and accumulations. The production associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, of the Administration of Nonferrous Metallurgy, of the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry, of the Ministry of Light Industry, of the Ministry of Food Industry, of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and so forth did not fully ensure deliveries to customers in accordance with the concluded contracts and orders.

Agricultural workers, leaning on the augmented material and technical base, under last year's difficult weather conditions increased gross output by 758 million rubles, as compared with the average annual level of 1971-1975.

The plans and increased socialist obligations for the production and procurement of all types of agricultural products were fulfilled successfully. More than 362,000 tons of grain, 142,000 tons of cotton, 973,000 tons of grapes, 638,000 tons of vegetables, 52,600 tons of tobacco, 20,000 tons of tea leaves and so forth were delivered to the state.

Considerable volumes of capital investments were utilized and 8 percent more fixed capital was put into operation with state capital investments than in 1978. New production capacities for the production of sulfuric acid and mineral fertilizers, a champagne wine plant in the city of Baku, initial winemaking plants and a number of others were commissioned.

Projects for social and cultural-general purposes were built. The population's material and cultural standard of living rose.

The high evaluation by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the republic's achievements in his speech at the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, his warm and sincere greetings to agricultural workers in connection with the overfulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for the sale of agricultural products to the state, the greeting to workers in petroleum machine building in Azerbaijan, who fulfilled the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and the award of the Order of Lenin to the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Industrial Association were powerful and inspiring incentives for new labor achievements in 1979.

Comrades! The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan held in August 1969, which was an important stage in the history of the republic's party organization, was of tremendous importance for a systematic implementation of the policy of a dynamic and stable development of the economy of the Azerbaijan SSR. All these years the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and its Central Committee have engaged in extensive purposeful organizational, political and ideological-educational work on raising the level of management of the development of the economy and culture and on the maximum possible strengthening of state discipline and have waged an uncompromising fight against all negative phenomena. As a result, a healthy ideological and moral atmosphere, in which the abilities and talents of the republic's workers can flourish fully, has been created in every labor collective. Our republic is rising with increasing confidence to new heights of social and economic progress. During the last 10 years the national income was doubled, industrial production increased 2.2-fold and gross agricultural output, 1.8-fold and fixed productive capital was almost doubled, totaling 16 billion rubles.

The achievements of the republic's workers are highly evaluated by the party and the government. For 9 years in succession the Azerbaijan SSR has been a winner in the all-Union socialist competition and was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Council of Ministers, of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council and of the Central Committee of the Komsomol.

During the last 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the total national income increased by 45 percent, as compared with the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Its absolute increase totaled 1.7 billion rubles, which was more than during the Seventh and Eighth five-year plans taken together. During 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the fixed productive capital of industry increased by 25.6 percent.

Industry fulfilled the 4-year assignment for the rates of growth of the total volume of production, which comprised 36.5 percent with a plan of 28.7 percent, ahead of schedule--in 3 years and 4 months. Sectors determining scientific and technical progress are developing at outstripping rates. The proportion of these sectors in the structure of industry increased to 37.6 percent, as compared to 24.7 percent in 1975. The last 4 years were marked by a significant growth of labor productivity, which increased by 21.2 percent, as compared to 20 percent according to the assignment. Two-thirds of the increase in the volumes of production were obtained as a result of this indicator.

Great advances were made in agriculture. In 4 years the average annual volume of gross output increased by 40 percent, as compared to 18 percent according to the five-year plan. The five-year plans for the sale of grain, vegetables and fruits to the state were fulfilled. The 4-year plan for the procurements of grain was fulfilled 146 percent, of cotton, 122 percent, of grapes, 157 percent, of vegetables, 123 percent and so forth. The number of livestock and poultry increased and their productivity rose considerably.

Significant shifts also occurred in capital construction. From the beginning of the five-year plan almost 7 billion rubles were invested in the development of the national economy, which is 1.4 times as much as the volume of capital investments during the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and almost twice as much as during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. More than 80 large industrial enterprises, capacities and production facilities, initial winemaking plants, large reservoirs and so forth were commissioned during that period.

As a result of the economic advance, workers' well-being rose considerably. In 4 years dwelling houses of a total area of 5.5 million square meters were built and the housing conditions of one out of ten inhabitants of the republic were improved. A large number of schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals and other social-cultural and general facilities were put into operation. The real per-capita income increased by 24.7 percent.

Thus, comrades, we have every reason to state that the assignments of 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan were not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled. The commitment to complete the five-year plan for the rates of industrial growth in the first quarter of this year, which was made to

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during the period of his stay in the city of Baku in September 1978, in commemoration of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan will be fulfilled.

The achievements in all the sectors of the economy and culture are the results of the tremendous and tireless daily help of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Politburo of the Central Committee, of the Soviet Government and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Azerbaijan people again and again express their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to their own communist party, to the Soviet Government and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for their constant fatherly concern and attention.

The advances made are also the results of the selfless efforts of all the republic's workers and of the organizational and political work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Comrades! At the present stage of the country's economic development, when the scale of the economy has increased considerably, when economic relations have become complicated and when an accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production has become the decisive condition for an increase in efficiency, the further improvement in planning and in the entire system of socialist management acquires great importance.

In his speech at the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the possibilities and potentials for a successful advance are vast, but, in order to utilize them, it is necessary to raise the level of management in the broadest sense of these words. During the next five-year plan it will be necessary to implement important measures to improve management--to ensure changes in the structure and proportions of the economy, to improve the formed sectorial and territorial connections and to disclose the links where the greatest and most rapid effect can be obtained with minimum expenditures. "The fundamental basis for the new five-year plan," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev indicated, "is clear: in order to systematically raise the people's well-being, it is necessary to implement the party policy of improvement in efficiency and quality with double and triple energy. There is no alternative to this policy and it should be steadily implemented during the 11th Five-Year Plan."

Last July, to execute the decisions of the 25th party congress and of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the requirements of the USSR Constitution and the instructions of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and Tasks of Party and State Bodies" and of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Effect of the Economic Mechanism on an Improvement in the Efficiency of Production and the Quality of Work" were adopted.

The adoption of these documents was preceded by extensive and diverse theoretical and practical work. Economic experiments and an in-depth search for forms of improvement in the efficiency of economic management were conducted for a long time. The results of this work were generalized, analyzed and became an organic part of the adopted decrees, which thoroughly reflected the Leninist principles of management and carefully took into account all previous experience.

These important party and state documents are aimed at raising the level of planning and management and at bringing them into correspondence with the demands of the present stage--the stage of developed socialism. They direct all managerial and planning activity toward the attainment of high final national economic results and toward a fuller satisfaction of the growing social and personal needs. They determine specific measures for the further improvement in the planned management of the economy, development of democratic principles in production management, rise in the role of the soviets of people's deputies in economic construction and expansion of the creative initiative of labor collectives.

Party members and workers of our republic, like all the Soviet people, have received with deep satisfaction and unanimously approve and support the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which determine important and specific measures aimed at raising the level of management and at improving planning and the entire economic mechanism.

Conclusion. The party sets the main direction in its economic strategy at the present stage in more decisively transferring all national economic sectors to the path of intensive development, in ensuring a rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements, in creating real organizational and material-technical prerequisites for accelerating the rates of growth of productivity of public labor and in attaining a significant saving of material, labor and financial resources at all sections of management.

A system of interconnected long-term and current plans on the basis of a wide use of the program oriented method and the introduction of a system of scientifically substantiated technical and economic norms and standards acquires ever greater importance for a successful solution of social and economic problems and acceleration of scientific and technical progress. For this purpose an efficient procedure was determined for the formulation and functioning of a system of plans including the following:

an overall program for scientific and technical progress for 20 years (with a breakdown by five-year periods) developed by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs;

the basic trends in economic and social development for 10 years (by five-year periods) developed by the USSR State Planning Committee together with USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the Union republics on the basis of the social and economic tasks determined by the party for a long-term period and of the overall program for scientific and technical progress;

five-year plans for economic and social development with the distribution of assignments by years developed by USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the Union republics on the basis of control figures assigned by the USSR State Planning Committee;

an annual plan realizing the assignments of the five-year plan for the corresponding year.

Such an organization of work ensures the continuity of operation of long-term plans and their necessary stability. This is attained by making the necessary amendments in the overall program for scientific and technical progress and in the basic trends in economic and social development every 5 years and, at the same time, envisaging assignments for the next five-year plan in them.

At present ministries, departments, associations and enterprises are engaged in extensive work on the preparation of draft plans for the forthcoming five-year period.

Therefore, this must be considered the first measure in the implementation of the new system of overall development of long-term and current plans. An accelerated development of long-term plans until 1990, including for 1981-1985, is the most important and urgent task of the State Planning Committee and of all the republic's planning bodies. At the same time, especially serious attention must be drawn to an improvement in the quality of planned studies, increase in their overall nature and scientific substantiation and all-around consideration of the long-term social and economic consequences of the adopted planned decisions. Here it is important to accurately predetermine the tendencies in scientific-technical, demographic, economic, social and other processes and to correctly reflect them in plans. The Academy of Sciences, the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Construction Affairs, all ministries and departments, scientific research institutes and planning-technological and other organizations should take an active part in the development of the overall program for scientific and technical progress for 20 years.

As the main form of planning, the five-year plan, which is the basis for the economic activity of ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations, holds a central place in the system of measures for improvement in planning. Draft five-year plans for economic and social development (with a distribution by years) are worked out by associations, enterprises and organizations on the basis of the control figures released

by the republic's Council of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments. At the same time, associations, enterprises and organizations together with sales organizations should do preliminary work with consumers and suppliers on determining the list (assortment) of products for the conclusion of economic contracts. The formulation of five-year plans should be based on advanced technical and economic norms and standards for types of operations and expenditures of labor, raw materials, supplies and fuel and power resources and on standards for the utilization of productive capacities and specific capital investments. In accordance with the assignments for the five-year plan long-term economic relations should be formed and contracts among production associations, enterprises and supply and sales, trade, transport and scientific research organizations should be concluded.

The development in the five-year plan of balances of material, labor and financial resources, balances of the population's monetary income and expenditure and balances of productive capacities with a distribution by years, formation of the necessary reserves and retention of constant wholesale prices throughout the five-year period are important conditions for an increase in the role of the five-year plan and for its stability. In connection with this the practice of annual planning also changes. Annual plans will be developed on the basis of economic standards and assignments of the five-year plan for a given year and provide for the necessary specification of the indicated assignments and the implementation of economic and organizational measures for its fulfillment.

The fulfillment of the five-year plan will be evaluated in a running total from the beginning of the five-year plan and of the annual plan, in a running total from the beginning of the year.

The formulation of the annual plan should begin from below, that is, from production associations, enterprises and organizations. On the basis of the development of socialist competition labor collectives on their own initiative formulate counterplans coordinated with material resources and exceeding the assignments of the five-year plan for the corresponding year. The counterplan is included in the annual plan. The higher the level of planned assignments undertaken by the collective, the greater the possibilities for providing incentives for workers. This financially interests them in the adoption and fulfillment of stepped-up plans. Thus, counterplans are organically included in the system of state planning and their discussion and adoption become the most important form of participation of the masses in production management.

Party, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations must develop the socialist competition among labor collectives in every possible way and ensure an extensive utilization of advanced methods of organization of production and labor, objective evaluation of the activity of every member of the collective and his contribution to final results and further development of creative initiative.

The five-year and annual plans of production associations, enterprises and organizations should be developed on the basis of economic and engineering calculations. Passports will serve as a good basis for this. They should be drawn up for every association and enterprise and contain data on the availability and utilization of productive capacities, including on the shift coefficient and on the organizational and technical level and production specialization, as well as other technical and economic indicators necessary for the preparation of stepped-up five-year and annual plans.

Since the most important and practical task is as follows: To begin work on drawing up documents in the current year, which is especially important now, when we are at the threshold of the 11th Five-Year Plan. We have already received the unified (standard) passport of a production association (enterprise) approved by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Standards, the Central Statistical Administration and the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs. In the very near future the republic's State Planning Committee will distribute its samples to ministries, departments and enterprises. Managers of associations and enterprises should ensure the drawing up of the first passports for 1979 on the basis of annual reports and their presentation to a superior organization and to the republic's State Planning Committee on the scheduled dates.

A qualitative and prompt execution of this work will make it possible to take into account in the draft plan of the 11th Five-Year Plan a fuller utilization of productive capacities, improvement in technical and economic indicators and, as a final result, increase in production efficiency.

Party and Soviet bodies and directors of the republic's ministries and departments must take into account that the establishment of planned assignments on the basis of the formed dynamics of appropriate indicators alone is not permitted. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully analyze the state of utilization of productive capacities, to ensure at every enterprise the proper procedure in the recording of all available equipment and its utilization and the implementation of preparatory measures and to complete the drawing up of passports in the current year.

Comrades! The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers make changes in the system of approved indicators, on the basis of which the activity of enterprises will be evaluated and production collectives will be given incentives. The problem of planning the total volume of production in value terms is solved in a fundamentally new way. There should be a gradual transition to a wide introduction of the indicator of net (standard) output and in individual sectors, of commodity output in comparable prices. For the sectors for which the growth of net output is approved the indicator of commodity output is determined in an estimated manner. The indicator of net output characterizes the newly created value and, in contrast to gross and

commodity output, does not take into consideration the expenditures of past labor embodied in materials and accessories and all kinds of transport, sales and other outside services. Thereby, the contribution of every enterprise, association and sector to the increase in the national income is measured most accurately. The indicator of net output will not make it possible to gain by an increase in the output of material intensive articles and in someone else's labor in the volume of one's own output, to increase the proportion of bought articles and parts and to replace cheaper articles with output made from expensive raw materials and supplies. On the basis of this indicator not only the growth of the volume of production and labor productivity will be planned and evaluated and the standards of wages and deductions into a unified fund for the development of science and technology will be established, but the growth of production of products of the highest quality category and the utilization of fixed productive capital (capital-output ratio) will be determined and a number of other economic calculations will be performed.

The indicator of net output is already being used in the republic's industry--in individual sectors and enterprises. In the Ministry of Light Industry it was introduced at 14 enterprises, in the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Production Association, at 12 enterprises, in the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, at 13 enterprises and in the Kasparsudoremont Association, at 9 plants. As of 1 April 1980 a total of 17 more enterprises, that is, of the petroleum refining, food, woodworking and construction materials industries and enterprises of republic subordination will change over to the use of this indicator and, in all, 45 enterprises will be encompassed.

Very extensive and complex practical work on preparing the standards of net output in accordance with the available methodological instructions on the procedure of development and use in planning of the indicator of net (standard) output approved by the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee on Prices, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the State Committee for Labor and coordinated with the USSR Central Statistical Administration must be expanded without delay in all ministries, production associations and enterprises. At the same time, it should be kept in mind that the developed standard of net output should become an integral element of the new wholesale prices developed in accordance with the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Wholesale Prices and Rates in Industry."

It is well known that the wholesale prices and rates in effect in industry, for the most part formed on the basis of the prices of 1967, in many respects have become obsolete, do not reflect the changes that occurred in the structure of industrial production and in the distribution of productive forces and do not meet the present conditions of the production and sale of industrial output.

The most important practical task of ministries, departments and associations in the republic at this stage is to develop estimates and costings for every type of product on the scheduled date and to submit them to the USSR State Committee on Prices and the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee on Prices (for republic organizations) for approval.

Special attention should be drawn to planning physical indicators and to increasing their role considerably. The existing practice of work of the republic's enterprises on output in physical terms in accordance with the approved plan shows that directors of ministries, departments and enterprises underestimate the importance of this indicator. Last year the plan for the production of 51 percent of the most important physical types of products was not fulfilled. There is a great nonfulfillment in fuel, chemical, petrochemical, light and food industries, machine building and metalworking. This points to an incorrect attitude on the part of some enterprise managers to problems of production of products on the established list, which was often indicated at the plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

At the same time, the decrees envisages the approval of the production of basic types of products in physical terms, including for export, in five-year plans with a distribution by years.

The use of this indicator will make it possible to more fully characterize the qualitative parameters and consumer properties of output. The responsibility of associations and enterprises for the fulfillment of obligations for the deliveries of output on the given list and for an improvement in its quality is increased. Thus, the fulfillment of the plan for the products list and assortment becomes one of the basic conditions determining the production activity of an enterprise.

The role and importance of the indicator of sold output are changing. Now this indicator will be developed only in annual plans and confirmed by associations and enterprises for an evaluation of the fulfillment of assignments for the deliveries of output on the products list in accordance with contracts and schedule orders. In such a role this indicator characterizes the final result of work of an association and enterprise connected with the fulfillment of obligations to consumers for the deliveries of specific articles and will have an effect on the formation of the capital of incentive funds and on the amounts of bonuses.

For example, last year the plan for sold output in the republic was overfulfilled and, as indicated, only 60 enterprises, or 8.7 percent of their total number, did not cope with the assignment. At the same time, 236, or 47.8 percent of the enterprises that had contractual obligations, did not cope with delivery assignments. Now, if an enterprise does not fulfill the volume of sales of output, according to the new system it will be considered that it has not fulfilled the delivery plan.

Party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, Soviet and economic bodies, the State Planning Committee and the republic's ministries and departments should take measures in the shortest time with a view to ensuring from the first months of the current year an unconditional fulfillment by all enterprises of the established plan for the products list and obligations for the deliveries of products to consumers in the assortment envisaged in the concluded contracts.

Comrades! The November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee again stressed with a new force the need for a further improvement in the quality of output.

Persistent and purposeful work has been done in this direction in our republic in the last few years. From the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan the volume of production of products of the highest quality category increased more than 12-fold. The total number of articles with the Badge of Quality reached 1,073, as compared to 209 in 1975, and their proportion, 12.2 percent, as compared to 1.3 percent at the beginning of the five-year plan. An overall quality control system was introduced at 37 industrial enterprises. Nevertheless, the further improvement in the quality of output remains our main task.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers makes great demands and creates the conditions necessary for the further improvement in the quality of output. Growth of the production of products of the highest quality category, or another indicator of quality established for this sector, is introduced into planning indicators. Provision is made for a revision of obsolete and creation of new standards, which take into account all the technical innovations, and a periodical certification of products is introduced.

A system of incentive wholesale price increments for highly efficient, new output in its parameters corresponding to the best Soviet and foreign models, depending on the annual economic effect from the output and utilization of these products, as well as of wholesale price reductions for output of the second quality category and output not certified during the scheduled period, will be expanded. Therefore, the share of output of the highest quality category appears as an important factor in the evaluation of the results of economic activity and the problems of improvement in quality should be constantly in the center of attention of party, Soviet and economic bodies, enterprises, associations, ministries and departments. The fulfillment of the recommendations of the republic scientific and practical conference on problems of improving the efficiency of production and the quality of output will be of great practical help in this matter.

The problems of reduction in the material intensiveness of output and in the power intensiveness of production processes and a more extensive use of advanced, new types of materials and structures are of exceptional importance for an improvement in the efficiency of production and in the quality of output.

Some work on reducing the material intensiveness of articles and lowering nonproductive losses is done in the republic, but it does not meet the increased requirements. Suffice it to say that up to 500,000 tons of petroleum and petroleum products are annually lost at the enterprises of the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. A considerable overexpenditure of petroleum, as compared to the established norms for internal needs, occurs at the enterprises of the Azneft' and Naftmorneftegazprom associations.

The achievements of scientific and technical progress for reducing industrial losses of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric and thermal power are not yet utilized efficiently.

Owing to the nonfulfillment of economy assignments, lack of norms of material expenditure at a number of enterprises and great losses resulting from converting it into chips and from corrosion, in 1978 alone metal waste comprised 18.4 percent of the used amount.

Assignments for an average reduction in the norms of expenditure of key types of materials will be mandatorily established in the annual and five-year plans of enterprises and associations beginning with the 11th Five-Year Plan. This increases the effect of the plan and of the entire economic mechanism on the solution of this major national economic problem.

Ministries, departments, associations and enterprises should develop a set of measures aimed at the introduction of more economical equipment, apparatus and industrial processes, improvement in power lines and so forth. It is necessary to engage in systematic work in machine building on increasing the reliability and durability of manufactured machinery and equipment, on intensifying the fight against corrosion and on widely utilizing parts manufactured on the basis of powder metallurgy and metal substitutes.

The Academy of Sciences, scientific research and planning-technological institutions, inventors and rationalizers should give considerable help in the creation of a reliable barrier to losses in the national economy.

Party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and Soviet and economic bodies should mobilize labor collectives for a fight for the observance of a strict policy of economy and a careful expenditure of raw materials, supplies and fuel and power resources.

New indicators and standards of labor and social development at all levels--from ministries to enterprises--are being introduced. They include labor productivity growth calculated according to net (standard) output or another indicator more accurately reflecting the changes in labor expenditures in some sectors; the standard of wages per ruble of output according to the indicator used for the planning of labor productivity and

in some sectors, the total wage fund; the limit of the number of workers and employees; the assignment for reducing the use of manual labor; standards of formation of funds for material incentives, social and cultural measures and housing construction.

To ensure labor productivity growth and a more efficient utilization of labor resources, limits of the number of workers and employees have already been established in the plans for 1980. The procedure of approval of assignments for labor in effect before that time, when only the limit of the wage fund was approved for enterprises and the enterprises themselves envisaged the number of workers and employees in their plans, led to an overestimate of the number of workers, reduction in the indicators of labor productivity growth and weakening of the fight for increasing labor productivity.

According to the data of the Azerbaijan SSR Central Statistical Administration, in 1979 about 200 enterprises, mainly the enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, of the Ministry of Light Industry, of the Ministry of Food Industry, of Azplodoovoshchprom and of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Orgsintez associations, the superphosphate plant and so forth, had 2,000 people in excess of its plan. This lowered the republic's possibility of increasing the production of products as a result of labor productivity growth.

For 1980 labor productivity growth making it possible to obtain 80 percent of the increase in industrial output as a result of this fact was set in the plans of associations and enterprises for 1980. Assignments for this indicator were also set in agricultural production for the first time.

Comrades! Under present conditions, as the scale of production increases, the importance of every hour and every minute of the work time, of a strict observance of internal regulations and of the establishment of stable personnel at every section of production rises. In practice, however, some economic management bodies, managers of associations and enterprises, party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and soviets of people's deputies do not always take these requirements into consideration and do not pay sufficient attention to strengthening labor discipline, improving working conditions and ensuring a high-level organization in production and efficiency in work.

The decree "On the Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and Reduction of Personnel Turnover in the National Economy" adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council determines a wide set of measures, which will contribute to an increase in the efficiency of labor, to a reduction in personnel turnover and in the use of manual labor and, ultimately, to the further development of the socialist economy and to a new advance of the people's material and cultural standard of living.

Despite the implemented measures, the share of manual labor in the production of industrial and agricultural products and in construction and installation work still remains high. According to the data of the republic's Central Statistical Administration, on 1 August 1979 the number of workers engaged in manual labor in industry reached 35 percent, in machine building and metalworking, 40 percent, in woodworking industry, 45.6 percent, in food industry, 47.4 percent, in printing industry, 51.5 percent, in light industry, 40.6 percent and so forth. The data cited point to the fact that directors of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises do not handle the problems of mechanization of labor intensive operations satisfactorily.

Considerable experience in reducing the share of manual labor was accumulated at many advanced enterprises in the country. The CPSU Central Committee approved the initiative of labor collectives in Zaporozhskaya Oblast, where an orderly system of organizational-technical and economic measures for overall mechanization of labor at the enterprises and organizations of various national economic sectors was developed.

In the light of these requirements a significant improvement in organizational and political-educational work aimed at strengthening labor discipline, eliminating work time losses, utilizing labor resources efficiently, reducing the use of manual labor and forming stable labor collectives is an important task of party, Soviet, trade-union and Komsomol bodies and of economic managers in the republic.

Assignments for reducing manual labor will be set in five-year plans with a distribution by years. The use of this important indicator should assist in an overall mechanization and automation of production, disengagement of workers engaged in manual work and their transfer to sections requiring higher skills. Utilizing the positive experience available in the country, it is necessary to develop a set of measures for the mechanization and automation of labor intensive work, replacement and modernization of equipment and improvement in the organization of production and labor.

To intensify the social direction of plans, a consolidated section for the entire set of measures in the area of social development is to be developed and approved within their structure at all economic levels. They should reflect measures for improving working conditions, the skills and occupational competence of workers and their housing and cultural-general living conditions and medical services and other actions in the area of social development in coordination with the assignments for the development of production, capital construction and increase in efficiency.

Ensuring an overall development of republics and oblasts and efficiently combining sectorial and territorial planning are important trends in the improvement in planning.

In this connection of great importance is the substantiation of territorial plans and an efficient coordination of the plans for the development of individual sectors ensuring an overall development of the Union republics and of their economic regions. The five-year and annual plans of the Union republics will include the indicators of plans of associations, enterprises and organizations of Union subordination located on their territory. The councils of ministers of the Union republics are granted additional rights in economic management, whose realization will make it possible to intensify their role in the development of productive forces and in the solution of social problems. The councils of ministers of the Union and autonomous republics and the executive committees of oblast and city soviets of people's deputies were entrusted with the preparation and approval of consolidated five-year and annual plans for the production of local building materials and for the output of consumer goods and of plans for housing-municipal and cultural-general construction, as well as with the control over their fulfillment.

The State Planning Committee, the Academy of Sciences, ministries, departments and local soviets of people's deputies must raise the level of development of the plans for the distribution of productive forces in the republic's economic zones, envisaging in them an overall development of the economy and culture of the Nakhichevanskaya Autonomous Republic, Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, cities and rayons.

The development of science and the scale of the practical utilization of its results now become some of the determining factors in an increase in the efficiency of public production.

A great deal has been done in the republic to accelerate scientific and technical progress. The scale and efficiency of scientific research conducted by the Academy of Sciences, higher educational institutions and sectorial scientific research organizations of Azerbaijan have increased and its specific direction toward the solution of major national economic problems has intensified.

The fulfillment of new tasks makes it necessary to raise the level of work of these organizations even higher. In the activity of these organizations there are still many omissions and shortcomings, which was discussed at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan held in November 1979. The necessary conclusions should be drawn from the criticism at that plenum. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers determined measures for the further improvement in the planning of scientific and technical progress. Assignments for the fulfillment of scientific and technical programs and for the development, mastering and introduction of highly efficient new industrial processes and types of products, rise in the technical level of production and derivation of an economic effect from the introduced scientific and technical measures become the basic plan indicators.

For the purpose of providing incentives for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress a unified fund for the development of science and technology is created in ministries and departments. In the current year it is necessary to complete the transfer of scientific research, planning-design and technological organizations, experimental enterprises and scientific production and production associations to the economically accountable system of organization of work on the development and introduction of new equipment on the basis of schedule orders. The sources of financing of and material incentives for scientific research, planning-design and technological organizations are expanding and their gradual transfer to a system of settlement of accounts for a fully completed job accepted by the client, instead of payments for jobs in stages, is envisaged.

Taking the importance of these measures into account, the State Planning Committee, the Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments in the republic should carefully carry out all the necessary preparatory work on the introduction of the new system of planning science and technology in scientific research, planning-design and technological organizations in the shortest period.

In his speech at the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev paid much attention to such a major problem as capital construction. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev noted that the state annually allocated more than one-fifth of the national income to it. Much is being built, but, at the same time, the state of affairs in capital construction is not satisfactory. Construction periods are prolonged, the volumes of incomplete construction exceed the standards, often resources are by no means allocated to top priority construction projects and not only errors and localistic tendencies, but cases of obvious arbitrariness, are tolerated.

All the shortcomings enumerated above also exist in our republic. In 1979, as compared with 1978, the volume of capital investments increased by 7 percent and of construction and installation work, by only 4 percent and 138.8 million rubles, including 83 million rubles' worth of construction and installation work, were underutilized, as compared to the plan. Although the volume of incomplete construction was lowered from 116 percent in 1975 to 104 percent in 1979, it exceeds the established standards. This points to the fact that the chronic disease in capital construction continues. Client ministries and construction organizations continue to permit the allocation of capital investments for the construction of numerous, at times secondary and unneeded, projects, which leads to the dissipation of material resources and manpower.

The directors of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavbakhstroy and some other construction organizations did not draw the necessary conclusions from the criticism leveled at them at the plenums of the Central Committee and continue not to fulfill the plans for the volume of work and for the commissioning of projects. There

is an especially great lag in the commissioning of houses, schools and social and cultural institutions. This is due to the fact that during 4 years of the current five-year plan the republic's main contracting organizations grew at low average annual rates, that is, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, 3.5 percent, the Ministry of Rural Construction, 3.8 percent, Glavbaketroy, 2.1 percent and so forth. Such rates do not meet the requirements for a more intensive increase in fixed productive capital. Shortcomings in the organization of labor, its low productivity and an unsatisfactory utilization of construction equipment, machinery and mechanisms are the reasons for this. For example, in the Ministry of Industrial Construction last year the level of utilization, as compared with the average Union indicators, for caterpillar cranes comprised 80 percent, tower cranes, 66 percent, excavators (single-bucket), 77.7 percent and bulldozers, 74.3 percent. The same situation exists in some other construction organizations.

Client organizations, which sometimes do not promptly provide construction projects with planning estimates, financing and the necessary equipment and materials, also bear a big share of the responsibility for the created situation.

To accelerate the commissioning of production capacities and projects and to increase the efficiency of capital investments, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers determined measures for improving planning, financing and economic incentives. Their essence lies in the fact that stable five-year plans for capital investments with the distribution of assignments by years balanced by the resources of materials and equipment and provided with the capacities of construction-installation and planning organizations and with labor and financial resources will be developed beginning with the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In construction and installation organizations the commissioning of production capacities and projects prepared for the output of products and for the provision of services, as well as the indicator of the volume of commodity building output, become the main indicators in the planning and evaluation of their activity. Commodity building output is the value of construction and installation work at enterprises, projects and start-up complexes prepared for the output of products and delivered to the client. This indicator, in contrast to the presently established volume of construction and installation work, directs builders primarily toward the commissioning of production capacities and projects.

The volume of contract work, without the establishment of indicators of commissioning of fixed capital in its plan, which, in practice, relieves the managers of construction organizations of the responsibility for a prompt commissioning of capacities and projects and enables them to allocate resources to the construction projects where it is profitable for them and where it is possible to rapidly ensure the fulfillment of the

contrast plan, is now the evaluation indicator of the activity of construction organizations. The decree determined a system of measures aimed at the elimination of these shortcomings.

It should be stated that the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction has been operating under the conditions of the new economic system for 4 years and the experience in the use of these indicators gives positive results. The directors of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavbaktroy and other construction organizations did not regard this experiment seriously and did not take measures to utilize it in the republic.

The Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavbaktroy, Glavzmeliovodstroy, the State Committee for Construction Affairs and the State Planning Committee must assess construction trusts and do preparatory work on their transfer as of 1 April 1980 on an experimental basis to the new method of evaluating plan fulfillment, that is, according to commodity building output. These organizations will be the base organizations for the transfer of other construction trusts to the indicated method in 1981.

The establishment of the limit of state capital investments and construction and installation work stable for 5 years and not subject to a revision in annual plans is new. The establishment of the limit instead of the volume of capital investments changes the situation significantly. The limit is a resource indicator characterizing the maximum amount of the expenditures of capital investments for the planned commissioning of ready enterprises, capacities and projects and the creation of standard construction starts. The saving of resources with the fulfillment of the volume of work is the main criterion.

The transition to the planning of capital construction and existing production as a single whole is one of the basic trends in the increase in the efficiency of capital investments.

Capital investments for the construction of new and expansion of existing enterprises will be allocated only in cases when the needs of the national economy for this type of product are not met by existing capacities with due regard for their reconstruction and technical retooling. Therefore, capital is allocated on a priority basis for the reconstruction and technical retooling of existing enterprises. The republic plan for 1980 envisages the allocation of about 1 billion rubles, or 73 percent of the total volume of state capital investments allocated for industrial construction, for these purposes and for the concentration of capital investments the number of planned construction projects for production purposes was reduced to more than two-thirds, as compared to 1979. This will make it possible to increase the proportion of start-up projects to 61 percent of the total limit of construction projects, as compared to 54 percent last year.

Ministries and departments must ensure the mobilization of all production reserves and, first of all, improve the utilization of fixed productive capital, sharply reduce the construction of new and expansion of existing enterprises and allocate increasing volumes of capital investments for their reconstruction and technical retooling. For a more extensive execution of work on technical retooling the managers of production associations and enterprises are granted the right to establish title lists for this work regardless of its total estimated costs.

Significant changes are made in the system of financing and settlement of accounts in construction. The principle of continuous financing of state capital investments for construction projects for production purposes on the basis of title lists for the entire period of construction within the amounts envisaged in the estimate is introduced. Accounts between contracting organizations and clients should be settled for completed and commissioned projects. This work must be finished in 1981. Bank credit with the use of the clients' funds released with the transition to settlement of accounts without intermediary payments becomes the basic form of financing capital construction.

The State Committee for Construction Affairs, the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, ministries, departments, planning and financial institutions and party, Soviet and economic bodies in the republic must ensure the reorganization and improvement of the entire mechanism of building production, eliminate shortcomings in capital construction and planning, activate all the potentials for increasing the efficiency of capital investments and improve the quality of construction work.

The party and government decree outlined a wide set of measures for the development of economic accountability and for the intensification of the role of economic levels and incentives. The statute on the further development of economic accountability on the basis of the assignments of the five-year plan and long-term economic standards and on the intensification of the role of qualitative indicators in an evaluation and stimulation of the activity of the economically accountable management link is fundamentally important and new. Much attention was given to the strengthening and development of economic accountability in the basic link of public production—in production and scientific production associations in industry and in industrial construction and installation associations in construction. Therefore, in the next 2 years we must complete the formation of production associations as the basic economically accountable link in industry and change over to a two- and three-link system of management in construction.

Economic incentive funds for the development of production, for financial bonuses and for social and cultural measures and housing construction are formed according to stable standards determined in the five-year plan with a distribution by years. The unutilized remainders of funds are transferred to the following year and are not subject to withdrawal.

The change in the system of profit distribution is to play an important role in strengthening economic accountability and in disseminating economically accountable methods of work. A gradual transition to the distribution of profit according to standards established in the five-year plan with a distribution by years is new here. This profit ensures the financing of all the expenditures on the development of production, science and technology and the formation of the economic incentive fund.

An acceleration of the rates of labor productivity growth depends primarily on the further improvement in the organization and standardization of labor. Practice has shown the vast economic and social advantages of the brigade form of organization of work with payment according to its final results. The enterprises of the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Production Association have been working according to this advanced form for many years. A total of 482 overall and specialized economically accountable brigades, all the members of which work for a single order, have been established at the association plants. All the workers of the Baku Household Conditioner Plant have been included in the brigade form of wages. A total of 32 economically accountable brigades have been organized at the Baku Electrical Machine Building Plant imeni 50 Letiya Komsomola.

The brigade contract has been introduced on a very insufficient scale in main construction organizations. A total of 26 percent of the total number of brigades were transferred to economic accountability in the republic during the first half year of 1979. Incidentally, labor productivity in these brigades is 23 percent higher than throughout construction.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the brigade form should become the basic form in industry and construction. Therefore, the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Construction Affairs, the State Committee for Labor, ministries, departments, directors of associations, enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and party and trade union organizations must implement measures for a systematic transfer to collective forms of organization and remuneration of labor and widely utilize the experience accumulated in the country and the republic.

Comrades! The fulfillment of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers meeting the program principles of the 25th party congress requires vast organizational work by party, Soviet, economic and planning bodies.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers adopted the appropriate decree. Conferences with directors of party, Soviet, trade-union and economic bodies were held in the Central Committee. An expanded meeting of the republic's Council of Ministers was held last September. As the check conducted by the State Planning Committee has shown, specific measures for the preparation of enterprises for a transfer to the new system of management have been approved by ministry boards. The same problems have been examined at the plenums and meetings of the party and economic aktiv in cities and rayons.

The reorganization of the economic mechanism is a complex matter requiring a high-level organization of work by both central economic bodies and ministries, departments, local bodies, associations and enterprises. The implementation of measures envisaged by the adopted decrees is one of the most important tasks of the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the State Committee for Construction Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Labor, the State Committee on Prices, the Azerbaijan offices of the State Bank and the All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments, all ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations and executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies. They will have to profoundly study in a short period many standard acts and methodological documents received in the republic in accordance with the basic provisions of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Some of these provisions will be put into effect this year.

In the light of the great tasks for improving planning and intensifying the effect of the economic mechanism on an improvement in the efficiency of production and in the quality of work a special role is assigned to the republic's State Planning Committee. To fulfill these tasks, the State Planning Committee has already done specific work and the obtained standard acts were brought to the attention of ministries and departments. Simultaneously with the procedure in effect, production growth, labor productivity and profit according to the standard of net output will be taken into account on an experimental basis at some enterprises. However, the work done is not yet sufficient and it is necessary to activate the efforts in this direction.

The State Planning Committee and the State Committee for Construction Affairs must primarily reorganize their work, strengthen their relations with scientific organizations, provide the economic services of enterprises with methodological instructions and materials, increase the demands on the quality of developed draft five-year and annual plans and steadily strive for the introduction of modern methods and means of developing optimal balanced plans.

It is necessary to significantly improve the work of material and technical supply bodies—the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, its subdivisions and the appropriate services of ministries and departments. An analysis shows that the fulfillment of contractual obligations for the deliveries of products and a full barter of allocated stocks have not yet become an obligatory rule in the work of the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. A proper maneuvering of material resources is not ensured, work on the detection of intrafarm reserves and an efficient utilization of above-standard remainders of materials is not carried out satisfactorily and strict control over an economical and careful expenditure of material resources has not been organized. This year the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply must complete the transfer of subordinate bodies to economic

accountability and the transition to direct long-term economic relations and to a centralized delivery of products to consumers from supply and sales bases and more widely introduce guaranteed overall supply and other advanced forms.

The role of local soviets of people's deputies in the development of plans and compilation of balances increases. The executive committees of the soviets should more fully utilize the powers granted them for the maximum possible improvement in planning, provision of an overall economic and social development of rayons and cities and exercise of control over the activity of production associations, enterprises and organizations located on their territory.

Economic science and primarily the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences and the scientific research institutes of economics of the State Planning Committee and of the Ministry of Agriculture play an important role in the implementation of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. They should improve not only the elaboration of the most important problems of the republic's economic and social development and raise the level of methodological work on national economic planning, but also more actively contribute with their recommendations to their subsequent introduction into practice and to the derivation of the highest results.

Comrades! In December 1979 the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan discussed the results of the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organization for the fulfillment of its decisions and instructions advanced in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The profoundly meaningful report by Comrade G. A. Aliyev, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, at the plenum summed up the work of the party organization and all the republic's workers on the development of the economy and culture, gave a detailed analysis of the state of individual sectors, uncovered the shortcomings and omissions existing in the work of ministries, departments and enterprises and determined the ways of the further dynamic development of the national economy. Having based all its activity on the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, instructions by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the practical measures outlined by the December Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan for their fulfillment, party, Soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments must eliminate the shortcomings in work in the shortest period and ensure a successful fulfillment of the plan for 1980 and the five-year plan as a whole.

Workers' efforts are now concentrated on a successful conclusion of the 10th Five-Year Plan. At industrial enterprises, at construction, transport and other organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhoses there is unprecedented patriotic and labor enthusiasm brought about by the preparation for elections to the Supreme Soviet and to the local soviets of

people's deputies of the Azerbaijan SSR, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "on the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's Birthday" and the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan "On the 60th Anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Formation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan." This year it is necessary to ensure a 7.4 percent rate of growth of industrial production and in the first quarter to fulfill the undertaken socialist obligations for the conclusion of the assignments of the five-year plan for the growth of the volume of industrial production ahead of schedule--in 4 years and 3 months. Now it is very important not to lower the average daily volume of output attained in the fourth quarter of 1979 and to ensure the plan fulfillment for the entire products list, labor productivity growth and improvement in the efficiency of production and in the quality of output.

The counterplans adopted by the collectives of industrial enterprises, of construction projects and of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the high socialist obligations for 1980 adopted by Azerbaijan workers, which were published in the central and republic press, aimed at the production of additional products, increase in labor productivity and improvement in the qualitative indicators of work are important means of activating production reserves.

Permit me to express my firm belief that, having widely developed the socialist competition for an appropriate welcome to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and to the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the workers of our republic will mark the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan with great new achievements and will make an important contribution to the fulfillment of the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and to the further strengthening of the power of the socialist homeland.
(Applause).

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REGIONAL

LENINGRAD AKTIV SESSION DISCUSSES 1980 PLAN FULFILLMENT

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] As have all Soviet people, the workers of Leningrad and the oblast have begun the concluding year of the five-year plan with a sense of pride in what has been achieved and with an excellent attitude of striving to attain new successes. Speaking at the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that 1980 "is not only the concluding year of the current five-year plan, but also a base on which the next five-year plan will be built. This is a year of active preparation for the 26th Party Congress. It is from precisely such positions that we must approach evaluating what has been done and the tasks for 1980." The resolutions of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the theses and conclusions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at it and the resolutions of the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet are an expanded program of continued struggle to meet the socioeconomic tasks put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The results of the party Central Committee Plenum reaffirmed that the CPSU has addressed openly and in a business-like manner the pressing problems and those sectors of our work on which the attention of party, state and economic agencies, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, must primarily be focused in order to actualize the plans of the 25th Party Congress. The Plenum's resolutions testify clearly to the fact that our people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are following a correct Leninist course, the course of steady growth in the economic and spiritual wealth of the country, of increasing the well-being of the workers, a firm policy of peace and international cooperation.

The CPSU Central Committee Decree "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin" elicited a heartfelt response from all Leningraders. City and oblast workers are raising even higher the revolutionary banner of the great Lenin by their efforts, skill and creative energy in meeting the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

On the initiative of five enterprises and organizations, dedicated to the leader of the proletariat, socialist competition is being greatly expanded

for a worthy greeting to the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, for making the concluding year of the five-year plan a year of work in Leninist fashion. It is the duty of party organizations and of each communist to use the new upsurge of labor activeness of the masses skillfully to mobilize efforts to meet plan assignments and create a good foundation for a successful start to the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Preparations for the Lenin anniversary are closely merged to preparations for elections to the union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviets and local organs of authority. Election day, 24 February, will be a new celebration of Leninist concepts of socialist democracy, a convincing demonstration of the unshakeable unity of the Communist Party and the people.

As do all Soviet people, Leningraders ardently support wise party policy and strive each day in the year just begun to mark it with shock work and new achievements. Turning to the documents of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the materials of the second USSR Supreme Soviet session, they become even more profoundly aware of the economic and political importance of this past year and the first four years of the five-year plan and see clearly the prospects for its concluding stage.

City and oblast workers began 1980 with great optimism. Our homeland continues its unswerving advance towards new frontiers of communist development. Soviet people and our friends abroad are confident of the steadfastness of the Leninist foreign-policy course set by the resolutions of the party congress. This course combines a systematic love of peace with firm resistance to aggression. This is borne out by recent international events. Leningraders fully approve of and support Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's answers to questions from PRAVDA correspondents. They clearly and exhaustively define the noble goals of USSR foreign policy, which are aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation among nations.

Responding by action to party concern for strengthening the might of the Union of Soviets, labor collectives have adopted counter plans for 1980 and plan new goals in competition under the Leningraders' slogan "From High-Quality Work By Each Person to High Efficiency of the Labor of the Collective!"

This was discussed yesterday in Smol'nyy at a meeting of the aktive of party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, jointly with representatives of worker collectives of Leningrad and the oblast. The tasks of successfully meeting the 1980 plan and socialist obligations of workers of Leningrad and the oblast for 1980 were discussed.

The comprehensive plan of city and oblast social and economic development is the organizational basis for all practical activity by party, trade-union, Komsomol organizations and all soviet and economic organs in further developing the economy and solving social problems, the meeting stressed. Thanks to the strained labor of workers, engineering-technical workers, and the considerable work done by party, soviet and economic organs, trade-union

and Komsomol organizations to organize widespread socialist competition, city and oblast industry met last year's assignment ahead of schedule, by 28 December. Output totalling more than 188 million rubles above the plan was sold, while the number of workers in the national economy was reduced by 30,000 as against the planned number.

Participants in the aktiv meeting examined the tasks of Leningraders in the concluding year of the five-year plan from positions of high demandingness, in light of the resolutions of the November (1979) Party Central Committee Plenum. The speeches stressed the necessity of concentrating all efforts on unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1980 plan, on maximum use of intensive factors of economic development, of placing all reserves at the service of the five-year plan, of bringing into play all opportunities for increasing production and raising the technical level of output, of reducing to the minimum expenditures of labor and material resources. Reference was made to the fact that plan and implementation discipline must be followed everywhere, in each collective, that there must be a genuine state, party approach to solving economic problems.

The meeting noted that a most important direction in increasing production efficiency is the comprehensive renovation and retooling of enterprises, increasing the return on capital, and using production space and equipment more efficiently. Particular attention was focused on shortcomings in the use of metal, on reducing the metal-intensiveness of items, machines and equipment.

Ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress in various areas of the economy, of shortening the "development - series production" cycle, were analyzed in depth at the aktiv meeting, as were ways of disseminating the valuable experience, approved by the Party Central Committee, in solving major national economic tasks in a comprehensive manner in order to achieve maximum end results. In particular, it was noted that a target comprehensive program must be worked out for developing and utilizing highly efficient new power equipment.

Meeting participants spoke of how labor collectives plan to ensure delivery of a one-million kilowatt turbine generator for the South-Ukrainian Nuclear Power Plant, equipment for the fourth and fifth power units of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, and reaching planned output at the third power unit of the Leningrad AES imeni V. I. Lenin ahead of schedule.

Leningrad industry has a policy of using the latest achievements of science and engineering, of leading technology.

This year, the use of laser electron-beam equipment, powder metallurgy, group technology, and industrial robots will be expanded, and there will be a significant increase in the number of plasma installations for working metals and "processing center" machine tools. We are faced with obtaining an end national economic impact of at least three billion rubles through the introduction of comprehensive scientific and technical developments and the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology.

Specific steps were outlined to ensure a rise in the technical level of items and a one- to two-fold increase in the production of output in the highest quality category.

Those speaking at the meeting told of how, by using the experience accumulated in developing socialist competition, with communists in the vanguard, labor collectives are improving work quality and efficiency, reducing losses of time and raw material, and strengthening the responsibility of each person for the work entrusted to him. This has been greatly facilitated by the dissemination of collective forms of labor, by working on one job authorization, with payment based on the end result, and by developing multiple-machine servicing and combined occupations.

Laborers of Leningrad and the oblast set themselves the goal of having at least 150,000 workers meet their personal 10th Five-Year Plan assignments by the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin by increasing the effectiveness of the competition, improving production organization and introducing leading experience and counter planning; another goal is to market 160 million rubles worth of above-plan output by that date.

Much attention was paid at the meeting to progress in carrying out the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." In this connection, reference was made to the preparation of industrial enterprises, construction organizations, research institutes and design bureaus to the changeover to new management conditions, to document capacities and evaluate the technical level of output being produced.

Quite a bit needs to be done in the concluding year of the five-year plan to continue improving the effectiveness of capital investments, reduce unfinished construction and concentrate resources on the most important start-up projects by steadily improving work quality in this area. Those speaking at the meeting proposed economically substantiated steps to improve the operation of the transport conveyor, to increase the discipline and precise interaction of planners and builders.

The effectiveness with which all means of transport are used should be increased and creative contacts among railroad workers, truck drivers, and workers on oceangoing and river ships should be strengthened by developing the experience in labor cooperation gained by workers in the Leningrad Transport Center, experience which has been approved by the Party Central Committee.

The city and oblast state plan of economic and social development also sets responsible tasks in developing agriculture. In order to reach the goals outlined, rural laborers will have to increase significantly the production of output, increase the number of cattle, hogs and poultry, put stockraising premises for 24,000 head of cattle into operation ahead of schedule and put

a hog-fattening combine and the "Yuzhnaya" poultry farm into operation ahead of schedule by specializing and concentrating agricultural production and introducing the experience of leading workers.

It was noted that actualization of the program adopted will depend on further improvement in agricultural labor productivity, on the efficient use of feed, increasing crop yields, reducing output prime cost, and the mechanization and automation of labor-intensive processes.

Much attention was paid at the aktiv meeting to problems of improving mass-political work, to a comprehensive approach to educating workers, to increasing the role of labor collectives in strengthening discipline, to developing responsibility and an attitude of performance. The necessity of making maximum use of the creative energy of the masses, their political and labor activeness, to carry out the assignments of the final year and of the five-year plan as a whole, of closely coordinating propaganda, political and economic training with the concrete tasks of the collectives, was stressed.

The mobilizing role of socialist competition in carrying out plans and obligations assumed will increase even more. We must achieve a situation in which each worker, engineer, technician, scientist and employee participates in labor competition, works with maximum effort, and tirelessly masters advanced labor methods. Our slogan is to make 1980 a year of shock work, of work in a Leninist, communist manner!

B. S. Andreyev, Chairman of the Leningradskaya Oblast Trade-Union Council, gave a report at the meeting.

Speaking in the debates were V. Ya. Khodyrev, Secretary of the Leningrad gorkom, Hero of Socialist Labor S. A. Ivanov, fitter-installer at the "Svetlana" association, B. D. Otstavnov, First Secretary of the Priozerskiy gorkom, Kh. A. Badal'yants, Director of the "Glinozem" production association in Pikalevskiy, A. G. Novozhilov, arc welder at the Baltiyskiy Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Z. P. Vasil'yeva, a weaver at the "Vereteno" factory, V. M. Babanin, party committee secretary at the Leningrad Nuclear Power Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, A. N. Kukushkino, a milking machine operator at the "Ruch'i" sovkhoz association, and Ye. V. Toropov, manager of Trust No 16 of the Glavleningradstroy [Main Administration for Housing, Civil-Engineering and Industrial Construction of the Leningrad Gorispolkom].

The socialist obligations of workers of Leningrad and the oblast for 1980 were adopted at the meeting.

Meeting participants adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Participating in the work of the meeting were G. V. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Secretary of the Leningradskaya obkom, Leningradskaya obkom bureau members A. P. Dumachev, L. N. Zaykov, V. G. Zakharov, V. M. Kapustin, V. A. Neopikhanov, D. P. Nosyrev, G. A. Posibeyev, Yu. F. Solov'yev, M. I. Sorokin and A. N. Shibalov, and Leningrad gorkom secretaries V. I. Pimenov, T. I. Zhdanova and N. Ya. Suslov.

REGIONAL

HISTORY OF UIGHUR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN CHINA REVIEWED

Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 3 January 1980 p 3

[Article by Zunun Taypov, former deputy commander of the Eastern Turkistan National Liberation Army: "The Struggle for Liberation and National Independence"]

[Text] For centuries the people of Eastern Turkistan have been fighting heroically to free themselves from the domination of the Manchu-Chinese aggressors. The national liberation revolution which was fought between 1944 to 1949, in Uch Vilayet--the three northeastern provinces of Ili, Tarbaghatai, and Altai--occupies a place of special importance in the long history of struggle for liberation and national independence by the Uighur people.

Preparation for the Uch Vilayet national liberation revolution began in earnest in 1943, in the city of Gulja. The Struggle for Liberation organization was formed in 1944, to coordinate the revolution's political activities. The partisan bands which had been operating since August 1944, launched a heavy attack on Nilqi on 6 October and the following day liberated it from the control of the Chinese aggressors. On 7 November of that same year the entire population of Gulja rose up against the repression of the Kuomintang Chinese colonialists. The Nilqi partisans, led by the national hero Cheni Batur Memetbaev, came to their aid. The people's uprising for national independence against the Chinese aggressors was successful. The Eastern Turkistan Republic was proclaimed in Gulja on 12 November 1944, and the composition of the Provisional Government was announced.

Throughout their long history of struggle against foreign aggression for the liberation and national independence of their Homeland, the people of Eastern Turkistan had never been able to arm and equip a national liberation army of regular troops to protect the fruits of revolution. Having learned this bitter lesson, the Provisional Government acted at once to create such a national liberation army. On 3 February 1945, the Provisional Government integrated the people's militia and the partisan bands into a well-structured National Liberation Army. It also approved regulations

specifying the rights and duties of commanders, military organization, ranks, insignias, and decorations. A military parade was held on 8 April 1945, in Gulja. A battle flag was presented to the army on this occasion. Shortly after its creation the National Liberation Army had more than 13,000 men under arms. Within a very short time the number of troops swelled to between 30,000 to 40,000.

On 5 January 1945, the Revolutionary Government of the Eastern Turkistan Republic published a decree expelling all Kuomintang Chinese colonialists from Uighur lands. The decree also included provisions to strengthen the administrative organs of the Republic; measures to introduce democratic reforms; instructions to develop economic, cultural, and educational systems; and regulations governing the organization and training of national cadres.

As a result of the heroic military actions of the National Liberation Army, more than 20,000 soldiers of the Kuomintang had been routed by September 1945, and Uch Vilayat--the three provinces of Ili, Tarbaghatai, and Altai--had been successfully liberated from Kuomintang colonial rule. Moving from one victory to the next, the National Liberation Army set up a defensive line along the banks of the Manas River.

The National Liberation Army's string of victories which had brought it to the outskirts of Urumchi created panic and confusion among the Kuomintang. Caught in a whirlpool of death, the Kuomintang, anxious to avenge itself, began arresting, executing, and persecuting Eastern Turkistani patriots. In 1945, more than 1,000 persons from Urumchi alone were arrested and tortured to death.

The Chiang Kai-shek Government took immediate steps to prevent the flames of revolution from engulfing all of Eastern Turkistan. General Chang Chih-chung was assigned a leading role in this matter. Chiang Kai-shek authorized him to arrange peace talks with representatives of the Eastern Turkistan Republic. If they could not be brought to the negotiating table, then he was instructed to offer a few concessions to the Eastern Turkistani people.

Negotiations were begun in Urumchi on 14 October 1945, between representatives of the Eastern Turkistan Republic led by Ahmetjan Qasimiy and representatives of the Kuomintang colonialist government in Urumchi. The international situation and domestic political conditions in China helped to force these negotiations. The representatives of the Eastern Turkistan Republic regarded the Kuomintang's willingness to negotiate as a positive development; the peace talks spared them considerable bloodshed and sacrifice and created a basis on which to attempt to win peacefully national liberation from the Kuomintang. They thought that the new peace talks would enable them to secure the accomplishments of the Uch Vilayet National Liberation Revolution within the broader context of the Great Chinese Revolution. They hoped that the Chinese Revolution would solve the Nationalities

Question on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, and that Eastern Turkestan would attain the status of an independent state such as Mongolia, or of a national republic such as those of Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the Soviet Union. These expectations were completely in accordance with both the resolutions adopted and the declarations issued by the People's Democratic Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Communist Party during that period.

In the course of these negotiations, Ahmetjan Qasimiy, the beloved President of the Uighur people, gave top priority to the interests of the Uighur people. The basic points of contention in these negotiations which were held under conditions of severe stress revolved around questions of freedom, democracy, and peace. In 1946, representatives of both sides signed an 11-point treaty. Under the provisions of this treaty a united front government was formed with General Chang Chih-chung as chairman and Ahmetjan Qasimiy and Burhan Shahidiy as his deputies.

This treaty provided for elections to local organs of government; the protection of the national culture and language; freedom of the press; freedom of conscience; and freedom of religion. Nevertheless, before long the Kuomintang broke the treaty. Just as before, the repressive activities of the Kuomintang colonialists resulted in a frenzied arresting of patriots. The Kuomintang prevented the former representatives of the Eastern Turkestan Republic from participating in the activities of the united front government. The representatives of the Eastern Turkestan Republic, led by Ahmetjan Qasimiy, withdrew from the united front government and returned to Gulja, the capital of the Eastern Turkestan Republic. Under the leadership of Ahmetjan Qasimiy they formed the Union for the Protection of Peace and Democracy on 1 August 1948, to defend the Uch Vilayet Revolution. Then in 1949, the Chinese People's Liberation Army entered Xinjiang and occupied Uch Vilayet.

The victory and establishment of the People's Republic of China changed the political situation in Xinjiang. In December 1949, a People's Democratic Government was established under the leadership of Burhan Shahidiy. Uch Vilayet was annexed into Xinjiang.

The peoples of Eastern Turkestan were told that a primary condition of the solution of the Nationality Question on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles was the victory of the Chinese Revolution. But in 1950, the CCP leadership began a discussion in official circles which proposed the necessity of legally determining the place of the Uighurs among the national cadres of Eastern Turkestan. Based on the Leninist principle of self-determination, the national cadres proposed that the Uighurs be given the opportunity to establish their own national state within the framework of the PRC.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army was garrisoned in strength in Eastern Turkestan. After the Maoist leadership had strengthened its grip on the

region, they refused the lawful demand of the Uighur people for legal status and began to pursue their own nefarious goals. Using every sly and cunning trick in the book they proceeded to destroy, mentally and physically, the National Liberation Army of Eastern Turkestan, its patriotic leadership, cadres, and thousands of young officers. At the end of the 1950's, when the Maoist leadership of the CCP had completely turned away from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to follow its own political course, the situation of the peoples of Eastern Turkestan worsened.

Mao Zedong's "Great Leap Forward" and program of "People's Communes" had a particularly destructive effect on the Uighur people. The regional economy was practically destroyed and entire districts were subjected to famine. With the mass influx of Chinese into Xinjiang the economy of the Autonomous Region deteriorated steadily and the people's standard of living dropped sharply. Needing an excuse to settle Chinese in Xinjiang, Chinese propaganda claimed that the "fraternal assistance" of the Chinese people was urgently needed to improve the economy of the Autonomous Region and to counter the threat posed by the Soviet Union. The Chinese were moved into Xinjiang and the non-Chinese peoples were cut off from the outside world.

The flight of more than 65,000 people from Uighuristan to the Soviet Union and other countries in 1962, is living proof that the people of this country could not endure the Maoist great-power chauvinist policies.

In 1966, the "Cultural Revolution" began and the situation in Xinjiang became still worse. This cruel campaign had no relationship whatsoever to real revolution or real culture. During the period of the "Cultural Revolution" classic works of world literature were destroyed. The works of well-known Uighur and Kazakh writers and works by authors of other nationalities were obliterated. A large number of artists and cultural leaders were persecuted and sent to concentration camps. In the course of this violence many patriotic sons of the Homeland, such as M. Eminov and T. Qurban, were brutally murdered.

The Eastern Turkestan Republic was founded 35 years ago. This glorious day in the national liberation struggle of the people of Uighuristan against foreign aggression can never be purged from the history of the struggle for liberation and national independence nor from the hearts of its sons and daughters. The historical lessons of the Uch Vilayet National Liberation Revolution in the struggle of the Uighur people for liberation and national independence are of great importance.

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN WORLD WAR II DEFECTORS PUBLICLY DEMOUNCED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by O. Akgayev: "The Wrath and Contempt of the People"]

[Text] The hall of the Geok-Tepinskiy Palace of Culture is full. Representatives of all the institutions and farms of the rayon have gathered here in popular assembly. The old and young, veterans of World War II, came to express their contempt for the brothers Amanguly and Kurre Berdymuradov. During the most difficult days of our homeland, they deserted from the Red Army to the Hitlerites and have to this day continued their malicious slander of the Soviet people from abroad, now under the auspices of the new American warmongers, attempting to rekindle nationalistic and religious survivals, painting themselves as dear friends of that Turkmen people they cowardly betrayed on the field of battle. Their ignoble activity among the ideological satoteurs with "Freedom" radio was referred to in the articles "Treachery" and "Traitors," published last year in SOVET TURKMENISTANY and TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA. Many readers from all corners of Soviet Turkmenistan, from the Caspian Sea to the spurs of the Kugitangskiye Mountains, then wrote the editorial staffs of those newspapers of their contempt for them.

The criminal activity of the brother-traitors caused particular indignation among residents of Geok-Tepinskiy Rayon, from which the brothers came. And so this popular assembly met in Geok-Tepe at the demand of the rayon community.

Added to the contempt and wrath here was the pain of the outraged dignity of Geok-Tepe residents, who are rightly proud of remarkable fellow villagers who brought honor to themselves and their sunny region during the harsh war years. In the vestibule of the Palace of Culture are portraits of Heroes of the Soviet Union from Geok-Tepe: Oragberda Khakimov and Vasilii Shcherbakov, Mukhamed Atayev and Tagan Bayramdurdyev. Major Khakimov died a valiant death in January 1945 in battle on the Oder. Mukhamed Atayev smashed his flaming tank into a column of fascist vehicles near Berlin. Thousands of Geok-Tepe residents fought bravely for the homeland. And at that exact same time, the Berdymuradov brothers were serving as Hitler's lackeys in the Turkastan Legion, participating in bloody punitive expeditions against Greek antifascist patriots.

At the entrance to the Palace of Culture, among caricatures depicting the brother-traitors, provocateurs with "Freedom" radio, and one of their relatives greedily dividing up some things sent from abroad, your attention is drawn to a snapshot some 37 years old. It shows a Hitlerite in uniform. That was Kurra Berdymuradov when he served the fascists in the Turkestan Legion. His brother, Amanguly, also wore that uniform at that time. Hundreds of simple, honest Geok-Tape young men were at that time dying in battles for their homeland, and these two degenerates, not worthy of calling themselves Turkmens, bought their own lives at the price of treason.

The war ended. The banner of victory was raised above the Reichstag. The traitors went into hiding, temporarily, but soon found new masters. They were picked by America's new warmongers and used for anti-Soviet propaganda. These survivors of Hitler's were greeted cordially at "Freedom" radio, with which they continue to cooperate actively today.

It is hard to put into words the rage and loathing with which Holder of the Order of Glory Annaberdy Gulamov spoke about the brother-traitors at the assembly. "Our nation holds sacred the memory of those who fell in battle for the homeland," he said. "But what do we feel when we remember Amanguly and Kurra, natives of Geok-Tape? In a dark hour, they sold themselves to the enemy and have continued slandering their nation to this day. Shame on the traitors!"

Another World War II veteran, teacher Beki Annayev, declared: "We will not permit a single traitor to disgrace our nation. We have always defended and will in the future protect our multinational homeland. In the name of the rayon's intelligentsia, I personally protest before the community the provocateur activity of "Freedom" radio. I call on all others in my rayon to be vigilant and persistently unmask the anti-Soviet propaganda of the West."

The entire hall responded warmly to the front-line veteran, teacher Beki Annayev. Banners condemning the radio-saboteurs were raised above the rows.

The thoughts and feelings of war veterans were beautifully expressed by former front-line soldier Gel'dymurad Khudayyarov: "By betraying the homeland, Amanguly and Kurra Berdymuradov helped the fascists enslave other peoples. I cannot be silent about traitors who have sullied the land of their forefathers. When I meet young people, I consider it my duty to unmask anti-Soviet propaganda and the slanderous attacks of "Freedom" radio, with which the brothers Berdymuradov are cooperating. The homeland is sacred to all of us. In the name of war veterans, I curse the traitors and call on my fellow villagers to increase their vigilance, to immediately repulse the anti-Soviet sorties by our enemies of all stripes. I protest these ignoble traitors to their foreign masters!"

After recounting with disgust the treachery of the brothers Berdymuradov, Col (Ret) Kerim Muradov spoke warmly and sincerely of his comrades-in-arms, friends who lost their lives in battles for the homeland.

All assembly participants seemed especially agitated by the speech by Oguldursun Mushukova, a stockraising farm head on the kolkhoz imeni Lenin; it was a thought-provoking speech. She was able to live with her husband only 35 days; he went to the front and did not return. Two of her brothers also died in battles for the homeland. The memory of those who died at the front is still fresh today, carefully guarded in the hearts of friends and relatives. Oguldursun Mushukova told assembly participants about the selfless labor of Geok-Tepe residents during the harsh war years, about how the women -- mothers, wives and sisters of Soviet fighting men -- collected decorations for the defense fund, saying: "May they become bombs for the damned enemy!"

"Even the children then hated the fascists with all their heart," she recalls. "And how could we who lived through all that not hate the faint-hearted traitors to the homeland and all proponents of a new war, who raked them up! I despise and hold up to shame the ignoble Berdymuradov traitors, both for myself and in the name of those husbands and brothers who died at the front, for the tears of our widows and mothers, for all the Soviet people they betrayed!"

Allamurad Altymukhamedov, First Secretary of the Geok-Tepinskiy raykom, spoke at length and with conviction about the exacerbation of the ideological struggle between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, about the dirty, provocateurial role of "Freedom" radio, where surviving fascist proteges, all manner of dissidents and other traitors to their own people have found asylum. United in hatred of the Soviet Union, the fascist Shlippe and Mitina, assistant to betrayer of the homeland General Vlasov, gestapo member Zotov and the cowardly Amanguly Berdymuradov, all are getting by there. "Freedom" sows lies and slander about our people in 17 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union, trying to imbue its listeners with a lack of principles and a petty-bourgeois, consumption attitude towards life, to kindle national dissention.

After telling about the glorious defenders of the homeland during World War II, Allamurad Altymukhamedov spoke agitatedly about the betrayal by the brothers Berdymuradov and called on us to increase our political vigilance in every way possible, to actively resist any intrigues by bourgeois propaganda.

He also touched on the unworthy conduct of several relatives of the brother-traitors. By parading about packages from the traitors, they debase themselves and elicit the condemnation and ridicule of their fellow villagers.

"It is not fitting for a Soviet person to receive things bought with dirty money, to wear things acquired abroad, across the sea, for dollars stigmatized by treachery!" said Allamurad Altymukhamedov.

This same thought resounded clearly through the speeches by representatives of the younger generation of Geok-Tepe residents -- Nuryagdy Karadzhayev, a

machine operator on the kolkhoz imeni Tel'man, and republic Supreme Soviet Deputy Dursun Khydyrova, a rug-maker.

"Relatives of these ne'er-do-wells living in Geok-Tepe receive gifts from America from time to time," said Dursun Khydyrova. "Everyone knows that what is in these packages was acquired with money given in payment for treachery, for insolent slander against all of us."

"I am greatly disturbed that some relatives keep in touch with these traitors and receive gifts from them," said Nuryagdy Karadzhayev, in support.

No, it is not a question at all of people receiving packages from abroad. In our country, any citizen can freely correspond and exchange parcels with foretives and friends abroad. The residents of Geok-Tepe were posing the question on an entirely different level: is it fitting for a Soviet person to receive gifts from one who has betrayed his own people?

Geok-Tepinskiy Rayon residents participating in the popular assembly unanimously adopted an appeal stating: "We express our indignation at and contempt for those standing at the microphones of 'Freedom' radio, for people without honor and conscience, for full-blown traitors and renegades." The assembly resolutely protested the provocateurial activity of the brothers Amanguly and Kurre Berdymuradov. "History forgets nothing and no one," the assembly appealed to the brother-traitors. "To each his just deserts. You deserve nothing but wrath, indignation, contempt and hatred."

Much was said at the assembly about the patrons of the Hitlerite proteges across the ocean. Special services of the United States of America, fanning anti-Soviet hysteria and in contravention of international law and, as was noted in the "Traitors" article, even in contravention of the laws of the country itself, have raked in the traitors. But at the same time, the Hitlerite Turkestan Legion in Greece stigmatized itself with bestial massacres of antifascists. That legion was opposed in the Mediterranean by the troops of our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, including troops of the United States of America. Simple Americans, veterans of World War II and their sons, once they know the truth about the Berdymuradov traitors, could not but join in our indignation. In fact, those who treated with kindness the dregs of Hitler's rabble have insulted the memory as well of the American soldiers who laid down their lives in the battles against fascism.

Rage and contempt, that was the sole response of Geok-Tepe residents to the anti-Soviet activity of traitors to the homeland Amanguly and Kurre Berdymuradov. Rage and contempt, for the patrons across the ocean of the radio-saboteurs. Assembly participants unanimously called on their fellow villagers to strengthen their political vigilance in every way possible, to actively unmask the poisonous lies of bourgeois propaganda, to protect and preserve as the apple of their eye the monolithic unity of the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

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USSR REPORT: Energy
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